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**January 1998**



# ***Social Studies 30***

## ***Grade 12 Diploma Examination***

**Alberta**  
EDUCATION

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January 1998  
**Social Studies 30**  
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

*Description*

**Part A**

consists of 70 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

**Part B**

consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

*It is recommended that you read the written-response questions in Part B before beginning the examination. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.*

**Time:** 2 1/2 hours.

**You may take an additional 1/2 hour to complete the examination.**

**Part A: Multiple Choice**

*Instructions*

- Use an HB pencil.
- Write your name and the other required information on the back cover of this examination **and** on the separate answer sheet provided, as directed by the examination supervisor.
- Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet.

*Example*


The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Ottawa
- D. Montreal

**Answer Sheet**

(A) (B) ● (D)

- Erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer.
- The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.
- Do not fold the answer sheet.



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1. From a right-wing perspective, centrally planned economies have the greatest difficulty
  - A. reducing inequalities in income
  - B. providing incentives for innovation
  - C. stabilizing fluctuations in the business cycle
  - D. adjusting to the principles of economic cooperation
  
2. *In recent years, Alberta has dramatically reduced government spending on health care and social services. Many government services have been privatized, and business activities have been deregulated.*

These actions are consistent with the ideology of

- A. democratic socialism
  - B. demand-side economics
  - C. laissez-faire economics
  - D. fiscal interventionism
  
3. In which of the following categories is an **incorrect** comparison made between the theoretical bases of command and market economies?

		Command Economy	Market Economy
A.	<b>Ownership</b>	Private	Public
B.	<b>Decision Making</b>	Centralized	Decentralized
C.	<b>Employment</b>	Full employment planned	Employment rises and falls
D.	<b>Production</b>	Determined by government	Determined by consumer demand

4. Which of the following statements regarding the goals of democratic socialism is **true**?
  - A. Governments should strive to reduce the civil service during recessions.
  - B. Governments should strive to guarantee greater individual economic security.
  - C. Governments should attempt to exempt corporations from paying business taxes.
  - D. Governments should attempt to balance their budgets by decreasing transfer payments.



Use the following cartoon to answer questions 5 to 7.



—from *Opposing Viewpoints*

5. The cartoonist is **mainly** suggesting that the
- A. privatization of the welfare system is necessary
  - B. welfare system has been undermined by user fraud
  - C. concept of welfare is relevant and needs to be expanded
  - D. welfare system is an inefficient means of helping the needy
6. From the perspective of the far right, the solution to the problem that is illustrated in the cartoon would be to
- A. dismantle the system entirely
  - B. increase the benefits for those in need
  - C. devise alternative assistance programs
  - D. reform the criteria for receiving benefits

7. Which of the following individuals would regard the cartoon as unfairly stereotyping the welfare state?
- A. A social democrat
  - B. A conservative voter
  - C. A right-wing politician
  - D. A supply-side economist
- 

*Use the following excerpt to answer question 8.*

Ford Motor Co. . . . realized it could save \$11 billion, and build better vehicles, by rethinking how it puts together its cars and trucks.

By using identical parts for different models, Ford can reduce its inventory. . . . For example:

- Offering three types of carpeting rather than nine should save an average of \$1.25 per vehicle. . . . \$8 million to \$9 million a year.
- Stocking just five kinds of air filters rather than 18 will save 45 cents per vehicle, or \$3 million annually.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*

8. The decision made by Ford would be more easily made in a public enterprise economy than in a private enterprise economy because economic planners
- A. would be guided by market forces
  - B. try to stimulate spending by the business sector
  - C. could draw productive resources from the entire nation
  - D. need to worry less about meeting consumer expectations
- 

9. Which of the following ideologies is correctly paired with a corresponding economic policy?

<b>Ideology</b>		<b>Policy</b>
A. Fascism	_____▶	Collectivization
B. Socialism	_____▶	Privatization
C. Capitalism	_____▶	Centralization
D. Communism	_____▶	Nationalization



*Use the following quotation to answer questions 10 to 13.*

You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift. You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong. You cannot help the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer. You cannot further the brotherhood of man by encouraging class hatred. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than you earn. You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.

—attributed to Abraham Lincoln

10. Lincoln **most clearly** supports the preservation of the principles of
- A. fairness and equality
  - B. self-reliance and self-sufficiency
  - C. economic competition and compassion
  - D. personal material welfare and social welfare
11. Karl Marx would agree with Lincoln's claim that ultimately you cannot
- A. "strengthen the weak by weakening the strong"
  - B. "help the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer"
  - C. "further the brotherhood of man by encouraging class hatred"
  - D. "build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence"
12. Collectively, Lincoln's claims would be regarded today by most Canadians as
- A. radical
  - B. socialist
  - C. anarchist
  - D. conservative
13. Many modern governments have contradicted Lincoln's assertion that "You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift" by
- A. borrowing and spending to combat recession
  - B. raising interest rates to encourage saving
  - C. raising taxes on most luxury items
  - D. restricting the money supply



Use the following editorial comment to answer questions 14 to 16.

After Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan came to power in 1979 and 1980, many a harsh word was spoken about the postwar economic policies pursued by the world's richest countries.

Over the next decade, [they] deliberately walked away from all the policies that had made their countries wealthy and compassionate at the same time.

The postwar rebuilding of the western economies was achieved through the leadership, direction and, where necessary, the direct intervention of governments.

Those postwar governments educated people, looked after public health, took care of the poorest, made sure that the society and the economy had a clear direction.

Thatcher threw it away. To her, and to Reagan, governments were a problem, not a solution. [Governments] got in the way of business [and] stopped the natural functioning of the market. They had to be cut down to size.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*, 1994

14. This editorial comment is highly critical of
- A. interventionist principles
  - B. supply-side economic theory
  - C. demand-side economic theory
  - D. democratic socialist principles
15. The writer displays a bias in favour of
- A. state control of productive resources
  - B. reduced government funding for social programs
  - C. “cradle-to-grave” security based on the Soviet model
  - D. government programs based on Keynesian economics
16. A capitalist would **most likely** categorize the writer as being
- A. radical
  - B. moderate
  - C. left-wing
  - D. conservative
- 
17. The policy of glasnost was initially introduced into the Soviet Union to
- A. reduce inequalities in workers' incomes
  - B. establish the principles of collectivization in rural areas
  - C. promote greater political dialogue and discussion within Soviet society
  - D. increase presidential power through constitutional restrictions on the Supreme Soviet

18. To counter recessionary trends, a government in a nation with a market-oriented economy would **most likely** introduce
- A. sizable layoffs in the civil service
  - B. a reduction in small business subsidies
  - C. a significant increase to consumer interest rates
  - D. greater tax exemptions and concessions to corporations

*Use the following political spectrum to answer questions 19 to 21.*

LEFT		CENTRE		RIGHT	
RADICAL		LIBERAL		CONSERVATIVE	
POINT I ●		POINT II ●		POINT III ●	
POINT IV ●					
EQUALITY OF CONDITION		EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY		EQUALITY OF RIGHT	
		ARISTOCRACY		HIERARCHY	

19. On this spectrum, Point II **best** represents the ideology of
- A. fascism
  - B. communism
  - C. classical liberalism
  - D. democratic socialism
20. *Government spending and transfer payments have the potential to increase the deficit, fuel inflation, and reduce investment incentives. They sometimes lead to higher taxes, a lower standard of living, and a loss of individual initiative. These policies risk creating higher unemployment and diminishing capital, and may add more people to the welfare rolls.*

This argument would be **most closely** associated with a speaker located ideologically at

- A. Point I
- B. Point II
- C. Point III
- D. Point IV



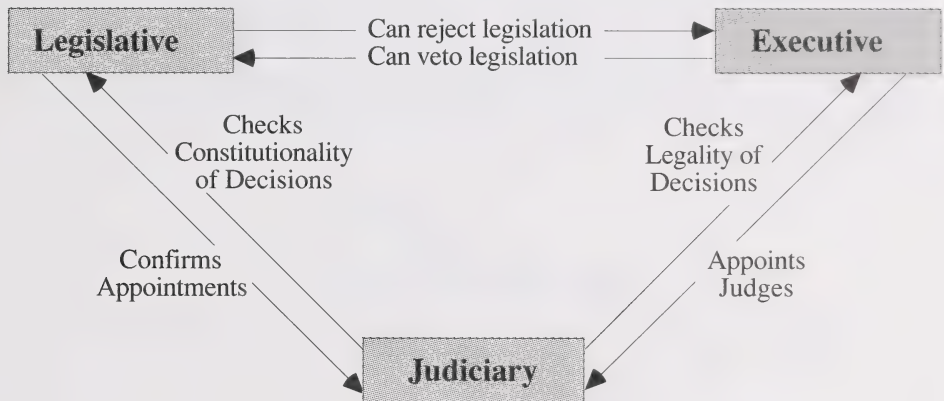
21. The following issue is being debated in a Social Studies 30 classroom:

*Should governments attempt to promote economic equality?*

If your beliefs fall at Point I on the spectrum, which of the following claims would express your view of this issue?

- A. Equality of income is best achieved through direct government control of the means of production.
- B. Equality of income is best achieved through indicative planning and coordination of private sector firms.
- C. Equality of income will result from the free interplay of individual initiative and entrepreneurship.
- D. Equality of income must be denied because people need incentives.

Use the following diagram to answer question 22.



22. The system of government represented by this diagram is present in

- A. Canada
- B. Sweden
- C. the United States
- D. the United Kingdom

Use the following sources to answer questions 23 to 26.

### Source I

The [democratic] system presupposes that there are certain duties which the average citizen is expected to fulfil, including voting and serving . . . in elected offices at all levels. . . .

The world would be a better place if politics were always so straightforward, but democracy in practice rarely approaches such perfection. . . .

. . . the danger is that [democracy] will not have the strength to continue to advance, having been weakened to the point of ineffectiveness by cynicism, apathy and neglect.

—from *The Essence of Democracy*

### Source II

Only rarely do more than 30 percent of [American] voters in most states turn out to cast ballots in [primary elections]. . . . [This] is merely an extension of the chronically weak U.S. election turnout. Only . . . 50.1 percent of the voting-age population cast ballots in the 1988 election, continuing a steady downward drift that started in 1960. . . . [this] decline in turnout extends to all [social] groups.

—from *The Globe and Mail*

### Source III



—from *World Press Review*



23. Which problem common to many modern democracies do the sources raise?
- A. Citizen alienation from participatory democracy
  - B. Inappropriate voter choices in democratic elections
  - C. The absence of effective leaders in democratic systems
  - D. The instability of political systems based on democracy
24. The author of Source I assumes that the major danger to democracy originates primarily with
- A. lobby groups
  - B. the voting public
  - C. elected politicians
  - D. the constitutional framework
25. Which essential principle of democracy would be immediately jeopardized in the United States if the trend identified in Source II continues?
- A. Freedom of dissent
  - B. Protection of minority rights
  - C. The right to belong to political parties
  - D. Majority participation in making political decisions
26. The cartoon (Source III) implies that the reason for the problems described in sources I and II is that many citizens
- A. regard the political process as being corrupt
  - B. view their political leaders as being unapproachable
  - C. believe they are incapable of participating effectively in the system
  - D. do not vote because they believe government is too all-encompassing
- 
27. In most democracies, a political party of the centre is typically one whose policies are designed primarily to
- A. create a more equitable society
  - B. achieve ideologically determined goals
  - C. be flexible to meet emerging conditions
  - D. reduce the role of government in citizens' lives

Use the following source to answer questions 28 and 29.

There would be fewer blunders involving society as a whole if big decisions were left entirely to the few political leaders who are naturally equipped with the insight, ability, and charisma to deal with them.

28. Which of the following views is compatible with the opinion expressed in this quotation?
- A. The power of the legislative branch should be increased.
  - B. The frequency of periodic federal elections should be decreased.
  - C. The use of plebiscites for deciding key issues should be abandoned.
  - D. The opportunity to debate important societal issues publicly should be increased.
29. The opinion expressed in the quotation is an underlying tenet of
- A. fascism
  - B. socialism
  - C. liberalism
  - D. anarchism
- 
30. *It is one thing to include a bill of rights in the constitution, but it is more important to create reasonable assurance that its principles will be interpreted and applied.*
- In Canada, the “assurance” that fundamental rights are “interpreted and applied” is through
- A. the secret ballot
  - B. freedom of expression
  - C. representation by population
  - D. courts independent of government
31. The political situation in Russia after the collapse of communism is similar to the political situation in the early years of Weimar Germany for all the following reasons except one. Choose the **exception**.
- A. Currency had become increasingly worthless due to hyperinflation.
  - B. Political participation was restricted by the adoption of a two-party system of government.
  - C. Border changes had caused many citizens to become dissatisfied members of ethnic minorities in other states.
  - D. Extremist parties of the right and left had emerged to capitalize on popular discontent.



Use the following quotation to answer question 32.

Democratic government [in Canada] is more than a form of organization. . . . It implies a number of vitally important beliefs and traditions which have been woven into the democratic fabric and have become quite inseparable from it. Among these [is] tolerance . . . for the opinions of others. . . . generally speaking, the wishes of the majority must prevail and the minorities must willingly accept the decisions of the majority, it is equally true that the minority also have certain rights, and . . . the majority [must] recognize these rights as guaranteed.

—from *Inside World Politics*

32. The author of the passage would likely agree that democracy
- A. is as much a system of values as it is a system of government
  - B. is a more efficient political system than is any other
  - C. will survive only as long as the majority makes impartial decisions
  - D. tends to divide society into conflicting majority and minority opinions
- 
33. *Every society needs troublemakers but few societies tolerate them.* This statement suggests that it is socially beneficial to grant citizens the right
- A. to vote
  - B. to dissent
  - C. to political equality
  - D. to equal representation
34. Elections in dictatorships differ from democratic elections in that elections in dictatorships are held primarily to
- A. publicize the challenges faced by the government
  - B. involve citizens in approving the future of their nation
  - C. offer citizens the pretense of participation in decision making
  - D. determine who will provide leadership and control decision making
35. Fascist and communist régimes of the twentieth century **differ most** in the way that they
- A. oppose democratic methods of government
  - B. organize the economic activities of their nations
  - C. limit political participation to members of a single party
  - D. restrict freedom of expression through the use of censorship

Use the following sources to answer questions 36 to 38.

### Source I

Every member of the League [of Nations] solemnly agrees that it will never go to war without. . . [submitting] the matter of dispute [to the Council for] arbitration. . .

If any member of the League ignores these promises . . . what happens? War? No, not war, but something more tremendous than war. Any nation that overlooks its promises shall be considered to have committed an act of war against the other members of the League. That nation will be shut off from any communication. . . No goods will be shipped in or out. . .

. . . the heart of this covenant is arbitration and discussion. That is the only possible basis for peace in the future.

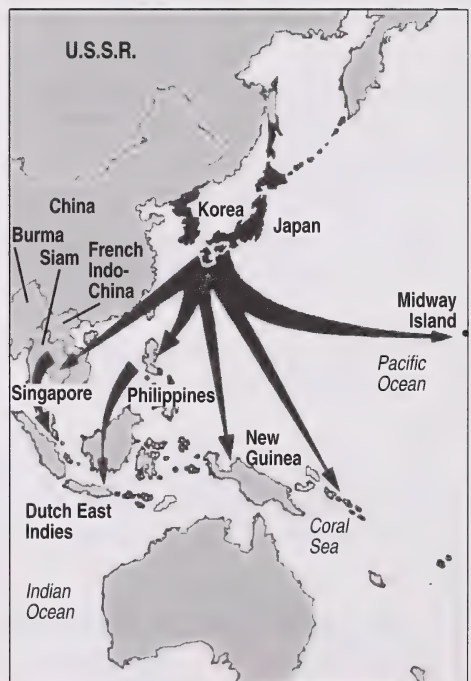
—taken from a speech by Woodrow Wilson

### Source II



—from *World Affairs 1900 to the Present Day*

### Source III

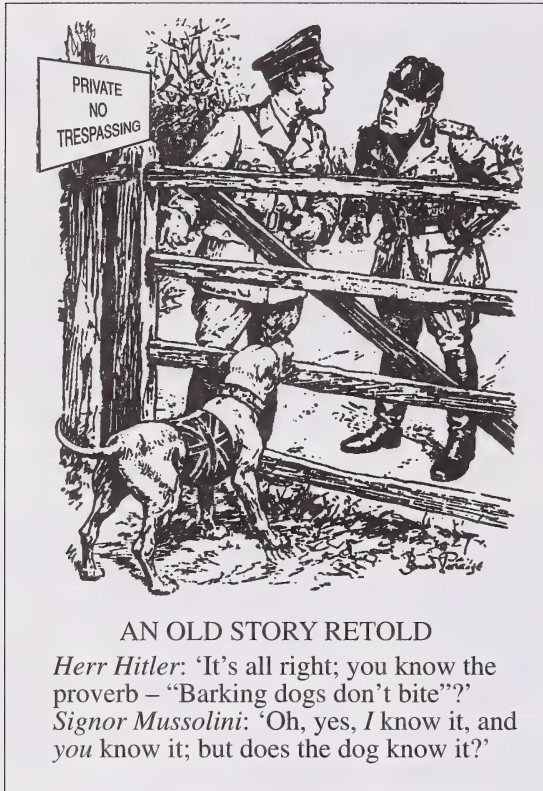


—from *The Path to Destruction*



36. What approach to foreign policy, central to the purpose of the League of Nations, is advocated in Source I by Woodrow Wilson?
- A. Mutual deterrence
  - B. Armed intervention
  - C. International sanctions
  - D. Multilateral disarmament
37. Comparing the viewpoint expressed in Source I with the actions illustrated in sources II and III reveals a conflict between multilateral cooperation and the pursuit of
- A. national unity
  - B. national interests
  - C. material progress
  - D. self-determination
38. The developments illustrated by the maps in sources II and III indicate the
- A. territorial settlements accepted by the League of Nations
  - B. territorial losses incurred by the Allies before 1940
  - C. economic goals of prewar fascist governments
  - D. imperialist ambitions of two Axis powers
- 
39. The collapse and reorganization of the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires immediately after 1918 were accelerated by
- A. social anarchy following fascist revolutions
  - B. economic turmoil resulting from world depression
  - C. demands for self-determination from subject peoples
  - D. political instability caused by the allied military occupation
40. Which of the following statements that could have been made about the League of Nations could also now be made about the United Nations?
- A. The veto prevents any unilateral action by members of the Security Council.
  - B. International peacekeeping forces are sent to areas of instability.
  - C. Military intervention is a common method of settling disputes.
  - D. The idea of collective security is used to prevent aggression.

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 41 and 42.

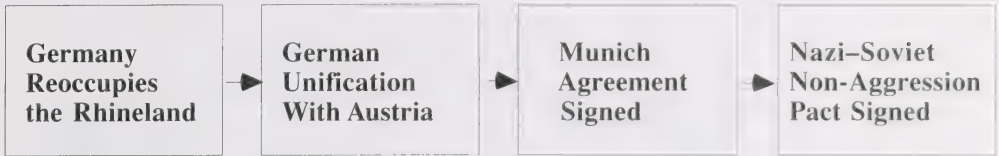


*Note: This British cartoon was published in **Punch** magazine on April 5th, 1939.*

—from *The Path to Destruction*

41. The historical context of this cartoon was
- A. Great Britain pledging to support Poland against German attack
  - B. Hitler and Mussolini contemplating an alliance with Stalin
  - C. Mussolini contemplating an invasion of Ethiopia
  - D. British threats if Italian sovereignty were violated
42. The context of the cartoon suggests that Hitler's confidence in the old "proverb" is **most** likely based on his appraisal of Great Britain's
- A. conciliatory stance adopted at Munich
  - B. belief that the Nazis would keep their word
  - C. dependence on Soviet support against Germany
  - D. tradition of strong resistance to German aggression

Use the following sequence of events to answer question 43.



43. Which of the following statements concerning these four events is **false**?
- A. Each event encouraged domestic support in Germany for National Socialism.
  - B. Each event represents, in some way, a violation of the Treaty of Versailles.
  - C. Each event represents a background cause of the Second World War.
  - D. Each event encouraged the formation of the League of Nations.
- 
44. The underlying cause of the Second World War that **best** illustrates how ideology contributes to conflict was the
- A. signing of the Munich Pact
  - B. Nazi notions of *lebensraum*
  - C. effect of the Maginot Line on French strategic thinking
  - D. Japanese concerns over the loss of markets in Manchuria
45. Which action, unique to the Nazi regime during the Second World War, provided a basis for the establishment of a war crimes tribunal at Nuremberg?
- A. The deliberate campaign of genocide against a race of people
  - B. The execution of partisans and resistance fighters in areas under occupation
  - C. The large-scale bombing of civilians in cities, towns, and villages across Europe
  - D. The indiscriminate use of submarine warfare to destroy neutral shipping on the high seas
46. *I believe that the days when one nation can write the history of another, especially when that country is determined to write its own, are over.*

This opinion is based on the assumption that nations have largely abandoned policies of

- A. isolationism
- B. imperialism
- C. brinkmanship
- D. collective security



Use the following map to answer questions 47 to 49.



—from *A Map History of the Modern World*

47. Which of the following statements accurately describes the status of Berlin at the time depicted by the map?
- Berlin was subject to the same division as was the German nation.
  - Berlin was a free city under the control of the United Nations Security Council.
  - Berlin was politically and economically isolated from the German Federal Republic.
  - Berlin was given the same status as the free city of Danzig following the First World War.

48. This map indicates part of a set of arrangements brought about by the
- A. implementation of the Marshall Plan
  - B. enforcement of the Truman Doctrine
  - C. provisions of the Locarno and Munich pacts
  - D. provisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences
49. Given the boundaries shown on the map, which group of people had the greatest cause to protest that their right to self-determination had been ignored?
- A. The Poles
  - B. The Czechs
  - C. The Germans
  - D. The Austrians

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*Use the following passage to answer questions 50 and 51.*

Perhaps it is inevitable for people, sickened by the destruction and waste of war, to console themselves that out of it will come a better world. Looked at dispassionately, however, it was not reasonable to suppose that six years spent in blowing each other to bits, killing millions and spreading misery and destruction on a scale never before known, could be the preliminary to creating a better world or that armies could fight to and fro across a continent without leaving new problems for those who survived. The war, after all, was not fought to create a better world but to prevent Hitler and the Nazis turning it into a worse one: this was achieved, and let no one underestimate it. The illusion was not victory but what we expected of it.

—Alan Bullock, British historian

50. Despite expressing his disgust toward the destructiveness of war, this historian believes that the
- A. political leaders were responsible for causing the war
  - B. civilians were most seriously affected
  - C. efforts of the Allies were wasted
  - D. end justified the means
51. This passage supports which of the following generalizations about the nature of war?
- A. The devastation of total war creates a legacy of lasting consequences.
  - B. Wars are fought for the glory and spoils that are awarded to the victors.
  - C. Wars are the natural manifestation of nationalist expansionist tendencies.
  - D. The characteristics of modern warfare preclude swift and decisive victory.

52. Which of the following pairs of developments and consequences is **incorrectly** matched?

	Development	Consequence
A.	Implementation of Marshall Plan	Formation of COMECON
B.	Formation of NATO	Formation of the Warsaw Pact
C.	Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe	Introduction of the Truman Doctrine
D.	Construction of the Berlin Wall	The Hungarian Revolution

*Use the following quotation to answer questions 53 and 54.*

Our victory was complete and our objectives within reach when Red China intervened with numerically superior ground forces . . . the new situation did urgently demand a drastic revision of strategic planning. It has been said in effect that I was a war-monger. Nothing could be further from the truth. I know war as few other men living know it, and nothing, to me, is more revolting . . . But once war is forced upon us, there is no other alternative than to apply every available means to bring it to a swift end . . . There are some who, for varying reasons, would appease Red China. They are blind to history's clear lesson, for history teaches, with unmistakable emphasis, that appeasement but begets new and bloodier wars.

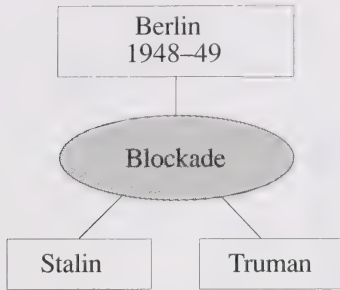
—General Douglas MacArthur

53. The conflict referred to in the quotation is the
- A. Korean War
  - B. Vietnam War
  - C. Sino-Soviet dispute
  - D. Japanese invasion of Manchuria
54. To support the assertion that “appeasement but begets new and bloodier wars,” the author could point to the evidence provided by the
- A. Versailles Treaty
  - B. Munich Accord
  - C. Berlin Blockade
  - D. Cuban Missile Crisis

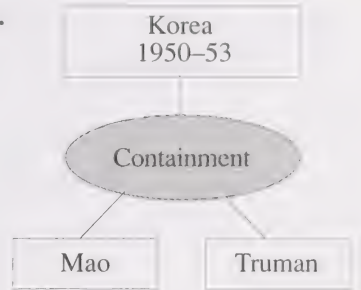


55. Which of the following diagrams illustrates a relationship that is **inaccurate**?

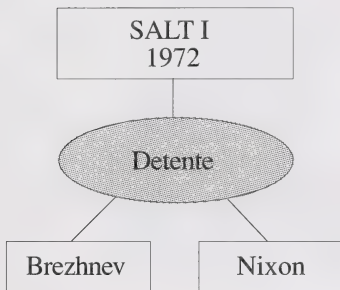
A.



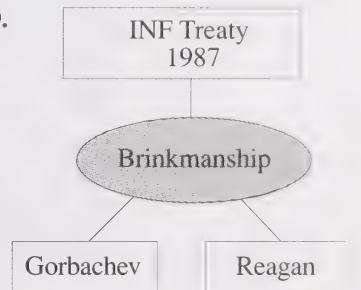
B.



C.



D.



56. Decisions made at the Yalta, Potsdam, and San Francisco conferences **most** directly influenced the

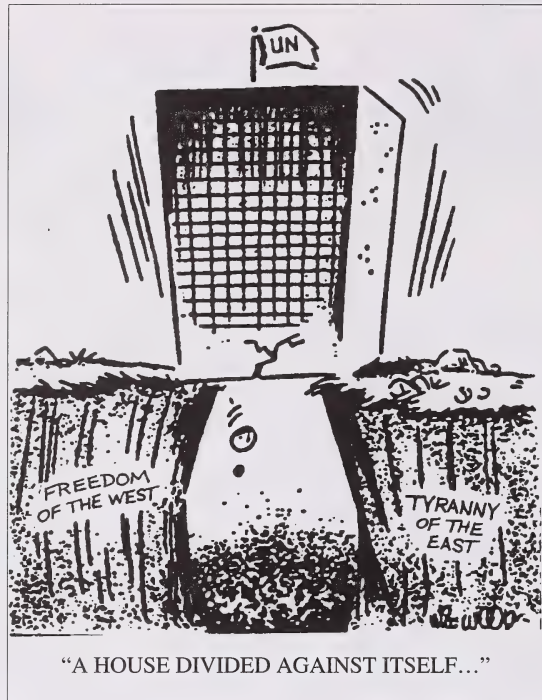
- A. extent of Axis war reparations
- B. post-war world political order
- C. structure of the NATO Alliance
- D. strategy for defeating Nazi Germany

57. Soviet fear of an anti-Communist “domino effect” in Eastern Europe was the **primary** reason for

- A. annexing Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in 1939
- B. ending the Berlin Blockade in 1949
- C. suppressing political liberty in Czechoslovakia in 1968
- D. signing the SALT II treaty with the United States in 1979

Use the following sources to answer questions 58 and 59.

**Source I**



—from *Richmond News Leader*

**Source II**

In the United Nations, there are precious few common bonds that could help overcome the clash of cross-purposes that inevitably must arise between groups with such divergent ethnic, linguistic, legal, religious, cultural and political environments. To add fuel to the fire, the UN concept is one of unlimited governmental power to impose by force a [common] set of values and conduct on all groups and individuals whether they like it or not. Far from insuring peace, such conditions can only enhance the chances of war.

—from *Internationalism: Opposing Viewpoints*

58. This Cold War-era cartoon (Source I) expresses the opinion that the
- A. non-aligned members of the United Nations had little decision-making power
  - B. United Nations suffered from the same weaknesses as the League of Nations had
  - C. bipolar international system undermined United Nations collective security
  - D. United Nations served as an important bridge between the Soviet and American blocs

59. The speaker in Source II is criticizing the
- A. limited power of the United Nations
  - B. superpower dominance over United Nations' actions
  - C. ineffectiveness of United Nations' economic agencies
  - D. supranationalist objectives of the United Nations
- 

60. *Vietnam is a strategic country in a key area—one of only five or six nations in the world that are truly vital to American interests.*

This claim, made during the early 1970s, supported the American foreign policy of

- A. deterrence
  - B. containment
  - C. isolationism
  - D. brinkmanship
61. For forty years after 1949, there were no major changes to the European map. This was **primarily** due to the
- A. reluctance of the superpowers to become entangled in European affairs
  - B. stabilizing influence of the United Nations and its ability to deal with aggression
  - C. military and political stalemate resulting from the policy of mutual deterrence practised by the dominant powers
  - D. general agreement that the peace settlement ending the Second World War had left national boundaries consistent with national desires



Use the following comments to answer questions 62 to 64.

### Source I

[On the issue of whether nations should abide by international law to resolve disputes,] many people argue that, in a world of sovereign states, a state's peace, security and independence can be guaranteed only by the possession of arms. They believe that states will always be competitive. It would be unwise, they say, to put much faith in international laws which cannot be enforced. Force, they conclude, is the final judge in the international community.

### Source II

The World Court is not the only institution in the international community which deals with questions of international law. It is, however, the highest authority on international law, and its judgements carry considerable prestige and authority. The World Court deals only with disputes between states. Under the UN Charter, its decisions are binding upon UN member-states. . . . The Court's jurisdiction, or authority to decide in a case, is based on the *consent* of the states involved in the dispute. This upholds an important principle in international law: the sovereignty of the state. Because it is sovereign, no state is obliged to submit a dispute with another state to an international court.

—both sources from *The Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security*

62. The statement in Source I that “Force . . . is the final judge in the international community” would have been **most strongly** opposed by
- A. President Woodrow Wilson in 1919
  - B. Prime Minister Winston Churchill in 1940
  - C. President Leonid Brezhnev in 1979
  - D. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in 1982
63. The key phrase in Source II that clearly defines the importance of a nation's sovereignty is
- A. “its decisions are binding”
  - B. “no state is obliged to submit”
  - C. “its judgements carry considerable prestige”
  - D. “the highest authority on international law”

64. According to Source II, on which of the following cases would the World Court be prepared to rule?
- A. A group of political leaders demand recognition of Quebec's sovereignty
  - B. Bosnian government leaders accuse Serbian generals of committing genocide
  - C. Chechen nationalists appeal for an opportunity to express their demands for self-determination
  - D. The Canadian and Spanish governments agree to arbitration of their respective claims to fishing rights
- 
65. The creation of the Baltic states following the disintegration of the Russian Empire and their re-emergence as independent nations following the disintegration of the Soviet Union are examples of nations
- A. encouraging imperialism
  - B. practising supranationalism
  - C. achieving self-determination
  - D. establishing spheres of influence
66. Which of the following problems would **most likely** bring G7 Nations, WTO members, and IMF executives together in a problem-solving session?
- A. A world-wide economic recession
  - B. A blatant violation of human rights
  - C. The rapid deterioration of the global ecosystem
  - D. The development of new weapons of mass destruction
67. *Ethnic rivalry has replaced ideological disputes as the greatest threat to global stability.*

Supporters of this view would point to evidence provided by recent conflicts in

- A. China and Cuba
- B. Haiti and Somalia
- C. Nicaragua and Lebanon
- D. Rwanda and the Balkans

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 68 to 70.



68. The nature of the dispute between the United States and Cuba that underlies the cartoon is fundamentally
- A. ethnic
  - B. military
  - C. ideological
  - D. territorial
69. The cartoon highlights recent American attempts to advance its foreign policy regarding Cuba by
- A. undertaking direct military intervention in Cuba
  - B. applying trade sanctions against Cuba's trading partners
  - C. supplying rebel guerrilla movements operating within Cuba
  - D. seeking Security Council support for international economic sanctions against Cuba



70. The cartoonist is **most** critical of
- A. Cuban government policy toward the United States
  - B. American attempts to influence Canadian foreign policy
  - C. Canada's failure to uphold its treaty obligations with the United States
  - D. Canada's reluctance to support the use of collective security to punish Cuba

*You have now completed Part A.  
Proceed directly to Part B.*

## Part B: Written Response

### *Description*

Part B consists of an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark.

You are to **take** and **defend** a position on **either** Topic A **or** Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.

### *Evaluation*

Your essay will be evaluated according to these four categories:

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

### *Reminders for Writing*

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by using supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.
- **Make changes** directly on your finished work.

Space is provided on the following pages for planning and for your finished work.

### *Instructions*

- Use blue or black ink if you are writing your essay by hand.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.

### *Instructions For Students Using Word Processors*

- Format your work using a 12-point or larger serif font such as Times, New York, or Courier. Double-space your final copy.
- Staple your final copy to the first page provided for finished written work in this booklet. You may make corrections directly on the printed page. You must hand in any draft printouts to the examination supervisor.
- Indicate in the space provided on the back cover that you have attached word-processed pages.

*Written Response—Essay Assignment*

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

*Topic A*

Some people believe that governments have a responsibility to protect the public good by regulating the activities of the private sector in the economy. Others support deregulation, believing that government interference in the economy is ultimately counterproductive.

**To what extent should governments regulate the private sector to protect the public interest?**

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

or

*Topic B*

Some people believe that every nation has the sovereign right to formulate domestic and foreign policy without external interference. Others believe that some nations, by virtue of their status and power, are legitimately entitled to exert influence over the domestic and foreign policies of lesser states.

**To what extent are great powers justified in exerting influence over the affairs of lesser states?**

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

*Fold and tear along perforation.*



*For Planning*

**Be sure to indicate on the back cover**

- **your choice of topic**
- **whether you have attached word-processed pages**

*If you are using a word processor, staple your finished work here.  
You may make corrections directly on your printed page(s).*

*For Finished Work*

*For Planning*





*For Planning*

### *For Finished Work*



*For Planning*

### For Finished Work

*For Planning*



### For Finished Work

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

*For Planning*

### For Finished Work

*For Planning*



### For Finished Work

*For Planning*

### For Finished Work

*For Planning*



### For Finished Work

*For Planning*

### For Finished Work

*For Planning*



Blank lined paper.

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Apply Label With Student's Name

*Social Studies 30*

# *Social Studies 30*

## *January 1998*

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